

## HUERTA ACCEPTS MEDIATION; HOSTILITIES TO CEASE AT ONCE; REFUGEES FREE TO LEAVE MEXICO CITY; MARTIAL LAW IN VERA CRUZ

### Rear Admiral Cradock Sends Officers of His Staff to Mexican Capital on Train Flying British Flag to Plead for Foreigners

#### AMERICANS ARE ORDERED OUT

### U. S. Navy Aviators Fly Twenty-five Miles Inland From Vera Cruz to Inspect Railroad—Gulf Port Under Martial Law—Residents Surrender Arms.

By DUDLEY HARMON.

Special correspondent of THE SUN with Rear-Admiral Badger's fleet.

VERA CRUZ, April 26.—Officers on the staff of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, commander of the British squadron here, and Capt. Tweedie, commanding the British flagship Essex, left this afternoon by train for Mexico city. They hope to be able to persuade President Huerta to permit all foreigners, particularly women and children, to leave the capital for Vera Cruz under the British flag.

The officers were unaccompanied except by two British blue-jackets carrying the British colors. No Americans or newspaper correspondents were permitted on the train.

The Admiral is hopeful of the success of the mission and expects the Federals beyond the break in the track to permit the men to go through. A telegram has been sent to Mexico city explaining the nature of the mission. The Admiral will cooperate with Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister.

Rear Admiral Cradock has received many verbal messages by American refugees here who are frantic concerning the fate of their relatives and friends in Mexico city. These messages will be sent verbally through Cradock's men, who would not wish to carry written messages, as the men would undoubtedly be searched.

The train returned to-night and it is understood that Capt. Tweedie and the other British officers succeeded in getting through to Mexico city.

This plan was arranged at a conference between Rear Admirals Cradock and Badger. Rear Admiral Cradock will represent through his officers that the Americans have no desire for war with Mexico.

#### Refugees Expected Fail to Arrive.

A train sent out from here this morning to look for refugees waited six hours at the break in the railroad line, but no refugees appeared. The gravest anxiety exists as to the conditions in Mexico city.

A number of women headed by Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, wife of the American Charge d'Affaires at Mexico city, are organizing a corps of Red Cross nurses to aid the authorities here in taking care of the sick and wounded.

The first transport with troops of the Fifth Brigade from Texas City will arrive here at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. About 7,000 soldiers are expected to arrive in the next day or two.

Copies of a proclamation, signed by Admiral Badger, ordering all American non-combatants to leave Vera Cruz at once were posted throughout the city to-day. The refugees are instructed to embark on the steamer City of Mexico, which is ready to leave for the United States.

Many of the Americans are reluctant to obey the order to leave while free transportation is available. They hope for an invasion of the interior and an early return to their properties.

Applications from American refugees for passage on the German steamer Ypiranga were refused with the statement that only Germans would be permitted to go to Havana on her.

#### Residents Surrender Their Arms.

To the accompaniment of a naval regimental band playing patriotic airs hundreds of residents of Vera Cruz this morning complied with the demand of Rear Admiral Fletcher that they deliver all their arms. Men, women and children appeared in the Plaza carrying rifles, shotguns, carbines, pistols, swords and knives of all ages and descriptions. They had the arms wrapped in newspapers, as they apparently feared to walk through the streets carrying the weapons.

Hardware stores delivered their arms by the wagonload. It was not necessary for the American authorities to send out searching parties as the natives brought in the arms voluntarily in such large numbers that there were two lines of natives waiting from an early hour until noon, when the time limit expired, to deliver their weapons. It is expected that persons found armed or possessing arms in their houses will be subject to imprisonment.

This morning's results verify the belief that the city was a perfect arsenal and strengthen the conviction that the entire country is flooded with arms. Receipts were given in return for the arms and ammunition, though the time when the articles will be returned is apparently most remote.

There was no sniping last night. It is now believed that the people of Vera Cruz are convinced that they must respect and obey the Americans.

#### Refugees Still Held in Mexico City.

The hope that Gen. Huerta will permit the Americans now remaining in Mexico city and other interior places to leave Mexico is stronger to-night. The train sent out at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning to meet a train expected from Mexico city carrying refugees returned late last night and Ensign Lowry, in command of the train, reported that there was no train from Mexico city at the break in the railroad.

Lowry also reported that the Mexican troops who have been operating the railroad have more than a thousand men at work tearing up the rails and burning the ties. The peasants and soldiers are apparently moving toward Mexico city.

There was a threat of attack by the Federals on the pumping station, nine miles from the city, early to-day. The Mexicans were assumed to be about 100 strong. A train of marines under the command of Capt. Reed was dispatched to the spot.

### U. S. NAVY AVIATORS SENT TO INSPECT RAILROAD LINE

By E. de L. SLEVIN.

Special correspondent of The Sun.

VERA CRUZ, April 26.—Lieut. P. N. L. Bellinger, commanding the aeroplane "Hull" of the United States navy, made a flight to-day with the object of ascertaining whether the San Francisco Bridge on the Interoceanic narrow gauge railroad, about twenty-five miles to the northwest, was still intact.

He ascended this morning and circling over the battlements within the breakwater he darted northward. Rear Admiral Fletcher desired to know whether the Federals had destroyed the bridge.

The bridge is on the route to Mexico city that was taken by Gen. Scott in his

### Views of the Governors of States Conflict Regarding the Merits of the Proposed Mediation Plan

Governors of representative States in the various sections of the Union were asked by The Sun to telegraph their views of the mediation plan offered by representatives of the three big South American republics and accepted conditionally by President Wilson. The replies which have been received indicate a divergence of opinion among the Executives. Those from the South are far from hearty in favor of the idea of mediation as shown by the expressions of opinion from the Governors of Texas and Florida. Others believe in supporting President Wilson in any action he may take so far as Mexico is concerned, but are not particularly emphatic in their expressions of belief in the mediation plan. Following are some of the replies:

Gov. Glynn of New York.



Martin H. Glynn

APRIL 26.—"In times of storm we must all trust the man at the helm. I believe Charles Sumner was right when he said 'Peace is the true grandeur of nations.' I would like to see war avoided and am in hearty sympathy with any settlement of the Mexican trouble that meets the approval of President Wilson."

"MARTIN H. GLYNN."

Gov. Colquitt of Texas.

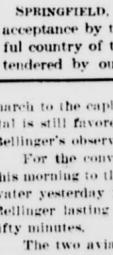


O. B. Colquitt

AUSTIN, TEX., April 26.—"I am not advised what questions are to be submitted for mediation and do not know whether or not the personal sense between our President and Huerta and the loss of lives and property of American citizens and the comfort and aid given to revolutionists are all to be submitted. Therefore I am not sufficiently informed to express any definite opinion further than to say that I do not believe that Argentina, Brazil or Chile will consent to humiliate us more than has already been done."

"O. B. COLQUITT."

Gov. Dunne of Illinois.



Gov. Dunne of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—"The acceptance by this great and powerful country of the offer of mediation tendered by our sister republics in

South America, when we have the weak, distracted and war-torn Mexican nation practically under our heel, is one of the most magnanimous exhibitions of diplomatic generosity the world has ever seen.

"No one doubts that we could crush Mexico like an eggshell if we saw fit so to do. The strong can afford to be generous. The acceptance of mediation will tend to avert a one-sided war, but redounds to the glory and generosity of a great, just and peace-loving nation."

"It marks in history the beginning of the end of war, the commencement of disarmament and the inauguration of fraternalism among the nations of the earth."

"All honor to the great peace-loving President of the United States and his great Secretary of State."

"EDWARD F. DUNNE."

Gov. Trammell of Florida.

PALATKA, Fla., April 26.—"We are the only people who can mediate this matter. It is a mistake to allow any one to take a hand. Had the offer of mediation come from some big European Power it would be a different matter, but coming from small South American republics we should certainly turn it down. We are now in Mexico and must see it through to a final issue."

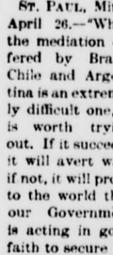
"If we do not do it now we shall have to do it later. Previously irresponsible Mexicans insulted and murdered American citizens as individuals but now our nation has been grossly insulted, and we cannot make any terms except to make a good job of it."

"We cannot brook any interference. I do not believe that Wilson and Bryan would surrender and I doubt if Huerta will agree to mediation as planned."

"If a call is made for militia the volunteers of Florida are ready to help wipe out the indignities hurled at the flag and the nation."

"PARK TRAMMELL."

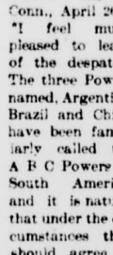
Gov. Eberhart of Minnesota.



A. O. Eberhart

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 26.—"While the mediation offered by Brazil, Chile and Argentina is an extremely difficult one, it is worth trying out. If it succeeds it will avert war, if not, it will prove to the world that our Government is acting in good faith to secure for the people of Mexico constitutional self-government."

Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut.



S. E. Baldwin

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 26.—"I feel much pleased to learn of the despatch of the three Powers named, Argentina, Brazil and Chile, have been familiarly called the A. B. C. Powers of South America, and it is natural that under the circumstances they should agree to unite for the purpose of this friendly offer."

"Their note states the other party to the controversy Mexico. Our position has been and is maintained by Secretary Bryan's note to be that we have no quarrel with Mexico, but with certain parties assuming to represent Mexico. It is therefore not inconsistent with our previous position, and it is to be hoped that their friendly offices will lead to a successful result, and that speedily."

"Under the usages of nations it is fair to presume that the Huerta Government has been consulted by the A. B. C. Powers before making their tender."

"SIMON E. BALDWIN."

### CONSUL REPORTS HIS ARREST BY FEDERALS

#### Hanna Says Mexican Officers Trampled on U. S. Flag at Monterey.

#### HELD PRISONER FOR DAY Feared He Was to Be Shot, but Arrival of Rebels Saved Him.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The White House made public to-night a long report from Consul-General Hanna at Monterey giving an account of his imprisonment and the insults to the American flag by Federal soldiers in that city previous to his capture and contrasting those actions with the proper conduct of the Constitutionalist after their victory.

Consul-General Hanna declared that the flag had been ordered torn down from the consulate by Capt. Alvarez del Castillo, a Federal officer, on April 21, and that on the following day he had been imprisoned and held incommunicado by the highest officials of the Federal army at Monterey. When the Constitutionalist obtained possession of the city Hanna was immediately released, as were all Americans held prisoners by the Federals, and full assurances were given of the friendliness of the new authorities. Hanna spoke in the highest possible terms of the civilized ideas which he believes animate the Constitutionalist.

The action of the White House in making public this report is regarded as significant. Official circles have teamed in the past few days with stories praising Villa and the Constitutionalist. The Constitutionalist have been described as protecting foreigners in every way possible, and Villa has come to be looked upon as responsible for the advance in ideas of civilized warfare among Mexican Generals. The suspicion is gaining ground that Villa eventually may be looked upon by the United States as the "strong man" who can control the Mexican factories.

It is recalled that President Huerta charged Consul-General Hanna in November last before the Mexican Congress with having been in secret negotiations with the rebels besieging Monterey and with having tried to induce the Federal commander to surrender the city.

Consul-General Hanna's telegram, which

Continued on Fifth Page.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH NOW IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Ad.

### Spanish Ambassador in Washington Announces Dictator's Willingness to Agree to Plan of South American Republics

#### NO NEWS FROM GEN. CARRANZA

### Honduras Government Also Brought to Bear Upon Provisional President—Capital, Chereed by Good News, Predicts Early End of Fight

It was announced by the Spanish Embassy at Washington that Gen. Huerta had accepted the offer of mediation. No word had been received from Carranza.

Hostilities will cease at once, at least pending the negotiations. Admiral Fletcher reported that all Americans in Mexico city are safe.

British naval officers from the staff of Admiral Cradock went to Mexico city from Vera Cruz to persuade Huerta to permit all foreigners to leave the country.

An aviator from the battleship Mississippi scouted as far as twenty-five miles inland from Vera Cruz.

Rear Admiral Fletcher declared martial law in Vera Cruz. Governors of the different States are divided on the merits of the mediation plan.

Consul-General Hanna at Monterey in a report to the State Department tells of his arrest by the Federal troops there and insults offered by Huerta's officers to the United States flag.

The strongest force of artillery ever gathered by the United States is now at El Paso with the guns trained on Juarez.

Gen. Villa suggested the plan of having his soldiers disarmed, shipped by the United States to Vera Cruz and there rearmed to move on Mexico city.

Two thousand and six hundred refugees from Vera Cruz, Tampico and interior points in Mexico arrived at Galveston. Most of them are in destitute condition and tell of many hardships and insults suffered at the hands of Mexicans.

The situation was regarded in Washington as slightly brighter last night.

The reasons for this viewpoint were reports that Huerta has consented to permit foreigners to leave Mexico and that telegraphic communication between Mexico city and Vera Cruz was opened again.

The superdreadnought New York sailed for Mexican waters.

### SPANISH EMBASSY GIVES OUT REPORT OF ACCEPTANCE

#### Washington Officials Believe Carranza Will Have No Other Alternative Than to Accept Mediation

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Huerta has consented to mediate the present crisis with the United States Government. This statement was made to-night at the Spanish Embassy, which has been designated by Huerta to represent him at Washington.

Senor Riano, the Spanish Ambassador, says that his advice were not official, but that he had received word from Mexico city that Huerta had consented.

It is expected that the official communication from Huerta will be received at the Spanish Embassy before morning to be delivered to the diplomatic representatives in Washington of Argentina, Chile and Brazil.

This means that all hostilities between the United States and Huerta will cease, at least pending the mediation proceedings.

There were reports in Washington to-night that the influence of the Catholic Church also had been exerted in the interest of a peaceful solution of the Mexican crisis.

So far as was learned to-night no word has yet been received from Carranza, but there is no doubt in Washington that he will be forced now through public sentiment in Mexico to become a party to the mediation.

If Huerta finally accepts the conditions imposed by President Wilson and consents to his own elimination and the establishment of a constitutional government he will be reversing himself on his previous defiant stand toward these demands. On several occasions he has flatly refused to consider any such proposals.

In the present emergency, however, Huerta will find himself under tremendous pressure not only from the European Powers but from practically all of the Latin American countries.

#### Crisis Has Been Averted.

The acceptance of the offer of the South American republics to mediate does not mean that the entire Mexican problem has been solved. It does mean, however, that a crisis has been averted and that chances are very much in favor of some developments which will prevent a renewal of the hostilities into which the United States has been forced.

There is nothing in the mediation proposal as submitted to Huerta, which indicates the conditions imposed by President Wilson. These conditions are: That Huerta be eliminated and that constitutional government in Mexico be restored.

When it comes to the working out of these fundamental problems in the Mexico situation there may be insurmountable difficulties, but all Washington drew a deep breath of relief to-night when the news flashed from the Spanish Embassy that at least temporary suspension of the trouble was assured.

The attitude of all of the Central and South American governments was clearly indicated by developments to-day when several of them signified their willingness to join with Argentina, Brazil and Chile in urging Huerta to accept the present opportunity to give peace to Mexico.

The three "A. B. C." governments of South America have based their representations to Huerta on the ground not only of peace in Mexico but upon the broader ground of the effect upon all Latin America. This latter plea offers Huerta an opportunity to yield without the humiliation that might result from a consideration solely of his own political fortunes and the immediate future of Mexico.

The news received by the Spanish Embassy, although unofficial, was immediately given to Secretary Bryan. To say that he was elated is putting it mildly. Mr. Bryan lost no time in getting in touch with the President and there were evidences on all hands that the Administration was now very hopeful indeed of a peaceful solution of the most serious and threatening problem that has yet confronted it.

It was close to midnight when the good news first came from the Spanish Embassy and there has not been time for the Administration to consider its plans under the changed circumstances. There is no likelihood, however, of any